

## Good Care Taken of National Guard

Secretary Baker Informs House  
of Precautions Made for  
Their Comfort.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
WASHINGTON, July 29.—Secretary of War Baker informed the House today that the National Guard troops sent to the Mexican border were not transported in dilapidated and unlighted railroad cars, nor were they permitted to suffer for food or clothing.

Replying to the Moore resolution of inquiry adopted by the House recently, Secretary Baker said:

"When day coaches were used, three men were assigned to each four sitting. Whenever it could be done, arrangements were made to transfer troops from day coaches to tourist sleepers while en route.

"No cars without lights were used to transport troops.

"Trains were not sidetracked or delayed beyond what would reasonably be expected, due to the great number of special trains employed.

"Regular army rations were furnished to all troops either upon leaving their mobilization camps or while en route. Where the necessary boilers and ranges were not placed on trains, the troops were furnished in advance of the movement with money for the purchase of hot coffee at the same rate as troops of the regular army.

No reason existed for troops seeking food from civilians. Drinking-water arrangements were ample.

"As rapidly as possible National Guard troops were moved into the service of the United States and being equipped with arms and accoutrements identical with those furnished the regular army. The delays have been due to lack of reserve supplies kept on hand for the purpose."

CARS MADE AVAILABLE  
Acting Quartermaster-General Sharpe reported that to have moved all the troops in fullman or tourist cars would have required 3,000 cars. The Pullman Company made available for the Government 50 per cent of all tourist cars it owned.

Representative Stadden, who all through the Mexican troubles has been one of the administration's critics for not using the guard on the border, spoke in the House today in commendation of the condition of the guardsmen and conditions of the border generally.

"We now have an army on the Mexican border and across the international boundary so well prepared for any prospective duty that no citizen need give himself the slightest uneasiness as to what will happen," said he.

Mr. Stadden declared troops had been moved without hitch and with all dispatch necessary.

"These troops," he said, "were moved in safety and comfort, even Pullman berths and nine-foot linen sheets could not be supplied to all the men. If Pullman berths are to be supplied to all the men of the ever-increasing army in all the border, it is a new idea in campaigning. To pass two or three nights in an ordinary day coach once or twice in a lifetime is an extraordinary hardship, and one that the great majority of our people undergo in their travels."

"Soldiers' governors who are candidates, again seem to have forgotten the regulars, from which no complaints have come."

BETTER TRAVELING  
FACILITIES PROMISED  
No More Long Trips in Day Coaches, Says War Department Circular.

Communications from the War Department to the State military authorities indicate that better conditions will be supplied to the troops. A circular directed troops who go to the front than the two regiments now in Texas had on their trip. By act of Congress, recently passed, no troops are permitted to be transported over extended territory in day coaches, and three days' notice for preparation must be given before any move is made.

No hardship was suffered by the First and Second Virginia Regiments on their trip South, and officers from this State made no complaint of the treatment they and their men received. It is understood that some of the fortunate millionaires traveled in crowded, poorly equipped day coaches and had insufficient rations for the trip, such conditions doubtless inspired the new regulations.

Although for the first two days of the trip to Texas the Virginia soldiers traveled in day coaches, they were not crowded and were not hungry. Tourist sleepers were provided later, and all reports indicate that the men fared well.

TRIAL SET FOR WEDNESDAY  
W. A. Leander, who claims to have been lured into an automobile at the corner of Seventh and Broad streets on the morning of July 28, will appear before Magistrate T. J. Puryear, of Henrico County Wednesday. Mr. Browder was it is alleged, beaten in some young men and could not appear in court to prefer charges against his assailants on Friday morning. J. C. Herbert, T. B. Dunkley, E. L. Nash, W. L. Trotter and T. M. Lauder are charged with committing the assault.

GERMAN DETACHMENTS  
REPORTED BY FRENCH  
PARIS, July 29.—Two strong German detachments which attempted to reach the French lines at a point west of Verdun yesterday, were repulsed, it was officially announced by the French War Department today.

In the region of the French fortress of Verdun, two German attacks on a redoubt in the ravine south of Fleury were checked.

The French, the official statement says, made some progress in the region of Thiaucourt.

In the sector of the Fumin and Chenois woods an artillery duel continued.

TURKS CONCENTRATED  
ON HUNGARIAN PLAINS  
LONDON, July 29.—A Turkish army, estimated at 75,000 strong, now is concentrated on the Hungarian plains for the defense of Hungary, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Lausanne, Switzerland.

The dispatch adds that the Austrian Emperor has gone to Budapest, where intense excitement prevails.

WOULD WIDEN SCOPE OF ACT  
Chairman Owen Urges Amendment to Federal Reserve Measure  
In Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Chairman Owen, of the Senate Banking Committee, urging amendments today to extend the scope of the Federal reserve act, ridiculed assertions that American prosperity resulted from the European war, and declared the Federal reserve act was the basis of the present thriving condition of American industry and commerce. His amendments would permit dealings with foreign banks, allow banks having \$1,000,000 capital to establish ten branches within a radius of twenty-five miles and permit loans on real estate without regard to Federal reserve lines to banks contiguous to the district lines.

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## WAR CANNOT END SOON, SAYS HISTORIAN FERRERO

Only Sudden Catastrophe in Central  
Empires Will Cause Speedy  
Conclusion.

FEARS CHAOS MAY FOLLOW

Yves Guyot, However, Believes  
Struggle Will Be Terminated by  
Next December—Opinions of Other  
Writers and Public Men.

BY GUGLIELMO FERRERO,  
Famous Italian Historian.

FLORENCE, July 29.—It is impossible to see how the war can reach a speedy conclusion, unless a sudden catastrophe takes place within the central empires.

The forces of both groups of belligerents have this in common, that they are both rapidly exhausting themselves.

Never has Europe faced such a life-or-death problem. We are indeed in the hands of unknown forces which man himself is all unconsciously creating.

We can do nothing but wait, strengthening our souls in readiness to sustain most terrible surprises—for no doubt the future has many surprises in store for all the belligerents.

We can only hope that the war will not leave behind it such heaps of ruins and such chaos that peace itself will be so full of difficulties and sufferings as to make it worse than war.

BY YVES GUYOT,  
Ex-Minister of Commerce and Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, July 29.—The war will end by December next, provided continued favorable weather enables the allies to keep up the strong and steady military pressure against Germany and Austria which they have now begun to combine with their economical offensive.

The enemy's defenses consist solely of three fortified lines. Once the Franco-British troops have smashed the third line, as they have already in the Somme Valley smashed the first two enemy defenses, there will be a German retreat comparable for speed only with that of their advance across Belgium in August, 1914.

I say in all sincerity that never before has the allies' military situation looked brighter.

From special access which I have had to official estimates of the belligerents' reserves, I can say that at the moment when Germany is embarrassed to find troops to sweep back the tide which is swamping her lines in so many parts of the front, England and France have 10,000,000 effectives.

The French have 2,500,000 men at the front and as many in reserve, to say nothing of 250,000 at Saloniki. The trained and equipped British force, counting colonials, is at the lowest figure, 5,000,000. I have no definite figures of the present strength of the Russian army.

I have also just been on the British front, and can speak with an eyewitness's knowledge of the splendid and most effective preparations achieved by our ally. It really is impossible to speak too highly of the magnificent British effort.

For American war historians I may give out this fact: At the outbreak of war the French general staff and Parliament were convinced that for political, financial and economic reasons the conflict would be of brief duration.

The truth was otherwise. We have made mistakes, but there is no shame in owning to them, especially as they have been redeemed. Everybody was responsible for them. Fortunately, we now fight on equal terms, or rather there is a distinct advantage in favor of the allies.

BY STEPHEN PICHON,  
Former Foreign Minister of France.

GARCHES (SEINE-ET-OISE), July 29.—The defeat of Germany is only a question of time. Opinion here is fairly divided as to whether the war will end next winter or is destined to last a long time still. My opinion is that it cannot end soon.

Germany, as the instigator of the war, had only one chance of being victorious—to conquer in a few weeks, or at most a few months. From the moment it was seen that she could not take Paris or Calais, nor reduce France or Russia, she was irrevocably lost.

Against her are arrayed not only the material forces which are ceaselessly and methodically being piled up by the allies, but also the most powerful force that exists in the world—that of all peoples who wish to remain free and independent, who are humane, honest and devoted to peace and justice.

BY BARON DESTOINELLE DE  
CONSTANT,  
Senator and Peace Protagonist.

PARIS, July 29.—This war may last a long time still, because we do not want it to begin over again.

For one week last month the French Senate discussed the conduct of the war. It was completely united and showed no trace of lassitude; it merely demanded that still more energy should be shown. We will sacrifice everything to win. It is a holy war for us, it is a dynastic war for Germany. The French armies serve France, the German armies serve their masters.

The longer the war lasts, the clearer France understands the need for its long duration, and the more Germany perceives she has blundered. In spite of her grief—even because of her grief—France will sacrifice herself to save the future of her children. Germany, on the contrary, will grow tired of sacrificing herself in a vain effort to achieve for the Kaiser a world imperialism.

EXCESSIVE HEAT KILLS  
ONE EACH 30 MINUTES

Many Accidents and Deaths of Violence  
in Chicago Attributed to High  
Temperature.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Excessive heat killed one person every thirty minutes here today, according to reports made to the police and the coroner's office. Heat prostrations were reported by scores and many accidents and deaths of violence were attributed to the high temperature. The maximum reached was 95 degrees.

At 10 o'clock to-night the mercury stood at 90 degrees in Chicago. In an effort to make sleeping easier Fire Marshal Thomas O'Connor ordered that fire engine companies sprinkle streets and sidewalks in every part of the city. This is the first time that such an order has been issued here.

At that hour the number of deaths attributed to the heat in today's reports to the police and coroner had reached forty-six, bringing the total for the present hot wave in Chicago to 130.

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TO EASTERN STATES TO-DAY

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The great Russian offensive in Galicia has had the desired effect on Roumania, which will shortly take up arms on the side of the allies, in order that she may win Transylvania with its population of 4,000,000 Roumanians.

An allied offensive from Saloniki is imminent, and with the French and British attacking her on one side, and Roumania on the other, Bulgaria will have no other course but to capitulate.

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The German feet are now at the top of a slippery incline, and from now on she will slide steadily backward till she falls.

The monstrous Verdun offensive and the Deutschland's underwater trip to Baltimore are alike novel advertising devices, but to all such pretensions the allied armies are now daily giving the lie, and the mathematically certain result of their efforts will be that an armistice will be sought by a beaten Germany before August, 1917.

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